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ABSTRACT

Papers on cataloging which were presented at the 1986 International Federation of Library Associations (IFLA) conference include: (1) "Cataloging of Government Documents in the Age of Automation" (Chong Y. Yoon, United States), which discusses the use of MARC (Machine-Readable Cataloging) formats to integrate government documents into the traditional library catalog and thereby provide better access for users; (2) "Bilingual Automated Cataloguing in Belgium" (Josiane F. D. Roelants, Belgium), which summarizes the bilingual automated cataloging process at the Royal Library Albert I of Belgium; (3) "No-Main-Entry Principle in the Cataloging Rules--The Historical Background of the Nippon Cataloging Rules (NCR)" (Tadayoshi Takawashi, Tsutomu Shihota, and Zensei Oshiro, Japan), which traces the historical development of the no-main-entry principle in Japan, describes how it came to be adopted in NCR1977, and estimates its value in the age of the computer catalog; and (4) "Harmonization of the ISBDs (International Standard Bibliographic Descriptions)" (Ross Bourne, United Kingdom, and Lucia Rather, United States), which discusses the review and modification of the ISBDs that was initiated in 1980. (KM)

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IFLA

1986

IFLA GENERAL CONFERENCE, TOKYO

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Cataloging of Government Documents in the Age of Automation

by

Chong Y. Yoon

Senior Cataloger

State University of New York at Albany

Albany, New York, U.S.A.

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155

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Introduction

When the American Library Association (ALA) announced a revision of the Anglo-American Cataloguing Rules (AACR) in 1976, the Government Documents Round Table (GODORT) seized the opportunity to participate in the revision hoping to influence the Joint Steering Committee for Revision of AACR to produce rules that would make it easier for the user to find government information in traditional catalogs and would encourage libraries to include government documents in traditional catalogs.[1]

Traditionally, of all library materials government documents collections have been least likely to be cataloged. The primary reason for this has undoubtedly been an economic one. In fact, most libraries have treated government documents like the journal literature -- by providing access through separate indexes, which then require the user to verify in some way whether or not a particular item is held by the library. The effect of this practice has often been to make government documents less accessible than other materials, especially for users who rely on the main catalog as their primary method of locating items.[2]

If the government documents are represented in the traditional catalog with the provision of all possible access points, as is true for non-governmental publications, these documents will be accessed in the same place as other library materials; this in turn can stimulate use of the collection. Furthermore, subject access through the main catalog can lead users to the government documents collection when they would not otherwise have considered using it.

Another benefit of having government documents integrated in the traditional catalog is that the need to check several sources is eliminated. By the late 1970s, there were several library networks in the United States which promoted the sharing of cataloging.

In this paper, we discuss how government documents can be integrated into the traditional library catalog, (the manual public catalog or the online public access catalog) so that better access be provided to the users. The definition of "government documents" includes all types of materials issued by governments at all jurisdictional levels: local, county, state, national, international, and combinations thereof. Whether or not the documents have been issued directly by, or in cooperation with, a government body, rules governing the descriptive cataloging of documents have been provided in the second edition of the Anglo-American Cataloguing Rules (AACR2).

In order to include government documents in library catalogs, in accordance with the principles of cooperative cataloging, bibliographic records of government documents must be coded to meet all mandatory specifications of MARC formats.

MARC

MARC (MAchine-Readable Cataloging) is a set of standards for identifying, storing and communicating cataloging information.[3] It was originated at the Library of Congress (LC) in the late 1960s. It has been described as the single most important factor in the development of library automation in the United States and in other countries.

In early 1966, the Library of Congress, with a grant from the Council of Library Resources began a pilot project involving automation. The project was called MARC and ended in June 1968. MARC tapes of English language monographs from 1966 to 1967 were distributed weekly to sixteen American libraries. During the pilot period the basic format had been improved and refined; this became known as MARC II.

In January of 1968 three of the American Library Association's divisions adopted the MARC format as a standard.[4] During the late 1960s the MARC Distribution Service distributed MARC tapes throughout the country and in 1969 the

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Library of Congress issued the first edition of the MARC manuals.

With the development of other formats and wider use of the books format, the ALA Joint Committee on Representation in Machine-Readable Form of Bibliographic Information (MARBI) declared itself as a MARC Advisory Committee in 1973.[5] MARBI works in cooperation with the Library of Congress, the bibliographic utilities, other national libraries, and representatives of other library associations. They developed guidelines for format changes.

A pilot conversion program sponsored by the Council of Library Resources was conducted at the Library of Congress during the years 1969 to 1971. During the 1970s all English language monographs from 1968 to the current date were available in machine-readable form and other language groups were added throughout the decade. The development of MARC, the subsequent MARC Distribution System, and the retrospective conversion project, were steps toward a creation of a national database and a national library network system. The MARC formats became standards of the American National Standard Institute (ANSI) in 1971 (now called the National Information Standards Organization (NISO)), and of the International Organization for Standardization (ISO) in 1973.

CONSER, a project for CONversion of SERials based at OCLC, began in 1974 and its original goal was to build and maintain a high-quality data base of serials cataloging records.[6]

In 1974 the Federal Library Committee started an experimental project in cooperation with the Ohio College Library Center (OCLC), now called the Online Computer Library Center, to test the effectiveness of cooperative on-line cataloging among eighteen federal libraries. This was followed by another Federal Libraries Experiment in Cooperative Cataloging which explored the problems encountered in the system.

The first draft of the MARC International Format was completed by the International Federation of Library Associations and Institutions (IFLA) in 1975 and the first edition of the MARC International Format was published in 1977 as UNIMARC. IFLA also published a revised edition in 1980.

Since 1977 a number of libraries (thirty-seven so far) have been contributing records to the LC Name Authority File (NAF) as part of the LC Name Authority Cooperative (NACO) Project. The NACO Project is a joint effort of the Library of Congress and various other designated libraries which provide standardized forms of names of personal and corporate bodies, conferences and series.

1980 was a significant year because there appeared for the first time a loose-leaf edition of MARC. This edition, entitled MARC Formats for Bibliographic Data (MFBD), was a single composite document which placed, in field tag order, the provisions for each format side by side in columns. The MFBD has since been updated eleven times and is now called USMARC.

The Linked Systems Project (LSP) began in 1980 as a joint project of the Library of Congress, the Research Libraries Group (RLG), and the Washington Libraries Network (WLN), now called the Western Libraries Network.[7] LSP, which is firmly based on the use of MARC, provides computer-to-computer communications among their three systems, making possible a centralized name authority file at the Library of Congress to which selected libraries throughout the United States can contribute. Now, with the participation of OCLC and with others planning to join in soon, this project will facilitate access to bibliographic records and record sharing among networks.

Carrollton Press created files of retrospective data of the Library of Congress's shelf list and the Library of Congress has been purchasing the file, calling it PREMARC.[8]

On June 12, 1985, the Library of Congress and the Research Libraries Group agreed to plan and implement jointly a nationwide program of coordinated cataloging.[9] Plans are now under way to convert MARC data into the UNIMARC format and UNIMARC into the American USMARC format. The Library of Congress has announced the availability of its machine-readable catalog records in UNIMARC, which was developed for the purpose of furthering the IFLA program of Universal Bibliographic Control (UBC).[10] The implementation of UNIMARC will ultimately allow national bibliographic agencies to exchange records internationally. At present, the USMARC formats comprise a family of nine formats: seven for bibliographic records (for books, films, manuscripts, maps, music and sound records, serials, and machine-readable data files), one for authority records, and one for holdings and locations information.

In recent years, the trend has been toward a large integrated data base, toward multimedia collections and catalogs, and toward consistency in bibliographic description for all materials.[11] The International Standard Bibliographic Description and the second edition of the Anglo-American Cataloguing Rules are monuments to this trend toward integration.

AACR2

In March 1974 the Joint Steering Committee for Revision of The Anglo-American Cataloguing Rules (AACR) was formed to coordinate the AACR revision project. It represented the American Library Association, the British Library, the Canadian Committee on Cataloguing, the Library Association and the Library of Congress. The Committee had several objectives for AACR revision: to incorporate into AACR1 revisions that had already been agreed upon, to reconcile the British and North American texts of AACR, to incorporate international standards and international agreements, to take into account developments in library automation, and to incorporate changes arising from proposals coming from any source.[12] At its

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January 1975 meeting the Joint Steering Committee developed the following guidelines for the editors of AACR2 and for the national committees participating in the revision: 1) maintenance of general conformity with the Paris Principles of 1961, as manifested in the first edition, 2) particular attention to developments in the machine processing of bibliographic records, 3) continuance of conformity with the International Standard Bibliographic Description (ISBD), and 4) the treatment of non-book materials based on various sets of rules.[13]

The cataloging code would be revised within this framework. After four and a half years of international deliberations, the second edition of the Anglo-American Cataloguing Rules (AACR2) was published in 1978 and fully implemented in January 1981.

The rules in AACR2 take into account all major developments in cataloging between 1967 and 1978, including the International Standard Bibliographic Description and various rules for non-book materials. AACR2 bases all bibliographic description on ISBD provisions for the formulation, arrangement, and punctuation of data elements.

The rules in AACR2 were written in the imperative mode, indicating options are available. In general, the rules are made to provide for a wide range of materials and they are intended for general libraries of all sizes.

The structure of AACR2 is quite different from that of AACR1. New features in AACR2 are the General Material Designation (GMD), the inclusion of a variety of numbers in the cataloging record such as the Superintendent of Documents classification and stock numbers, the National Technical Information Service numbers and contract numbers, and the inclusion of "key title" in the catalog entry in association with the International Standard Serial Number (ISSN). AACR2 also contains chapters on the description of machine-readable data files and three dimensional artifacts. These are significant and useful additions.

AACR2 (rule 1.0 D) provides for three levels of description. These three levels are intended to allow the libraries flexibility in their cataloging policy. Libraries may choose to use one level of description for all items cataloged in that library or they may develop guidelines for the use of different levels in the same catalog. The Library of Congress and many research libraries have chosen level 2 for cataloging monographs and a description between levels 1 and 2 for cataloging serials.

An interesting feature of AACR2 is that the rules of description precede those of choice of headings (access points) because it was felt that this represents the normal sequence of catalogers' operations in most libraries and bibliographic agencies. Another change in AACR2 is the use of new terminology such as "access point" and "other title information".

Three aspects of the description of serials represent departures from AACR1. First, there is no special rule regarding the choice of main entry for serials. Second, the format of the bibliographic description is different; in particular, serials entries may carry a statement of responsibility. Third, the bibliographic description is based on the first issue or the earliest issue available.

The Library of Congress has issued numerous revisions and interpretations of the rules in AACR2 that have had a great impact on the application of AACR2 in the United States.

Cataloging Problems

Since its implementation in January 1981, descriptive cataloging has been done according to AACR2 in most American libraries. If the library inputs cataloging records into one of the large bibliographic utilities such as OCLC, RLIN, or WLN, all cataloging records are tagged in the systems version of the MARC formats.

Catalogers follow AACR2 rules and are guided by the Rule Interpretations found in the Library of Congress Cataloging Service Bulletins. Catalogers may use

reference tools in the cataloging process such as the LC Name Authority File, encyclopedias and dictionaries, and internal and external cataloging manuals. Access to one of the large bibliographic utilities for cataloging information is helpful.

Despite all these available and useful resources, government documents are still difficult to catalog. Bibliographically speaking, government documents are not simple materials and they typically represent complex relationships between persons and corporate bodies. Complex materials call for complex cataloging. Following are some of the most troublesome cataloging problems.

Chief source of information. AACR2 specifies a chief source of information and then prescribes a source of information for each area of the description. Occasionally government documents are issued without a title page or without a title page applying to the whole work. Bibliographic information often appears in several places within the publication, frequently in inconsistent form. Variations in title should be described and access to the variant titles should be provided. If an item lacking a title page does not have a cover closely resembling a formal title page, then the bibliographic data sheet, which appears in some U.S. federal documents, is preferred as the chief source of information. If the information for the description is from a source other than the chief source of information, the source of the information should be given in a note. (see example 1)

Levels of detail in the description. AACR2 provides for first, second and third level bibliographic descriptions, third being the fullest and resulting from the application of all relevant rules. Level one description lacks a second and subsequent statements of responsibility, names of second and subsequent publishers, and series statements. Cataloging agencies choosing to describe government documents at either the first or second level should be aware of the varying scope of inclusion of bibliographic elements for each level. Government documents often

require complex cataloging. Choice of appropriate level of description should be based not only on "the purpose of the catalog" but also on the type of material being described.

Statement of responsibility. Statements of responsibility appearing "prominently" on items are to be recorded in the form in which they appear on the item. With complex government documents, catalogers should use good judgement as to what kind of information should be recorded and to what extent the information has to be transcribed in the statement of responsibility area. For government documents, added entries may be created for each person or corporate body to whom/which responsibility for the item is attributed in the chief source of information. When information about the names of corporate bodies or access through them is considered essential, they should be recorded either in the statement of responsibility or in the note area. When the necessary statement would be long, complex, or otherwise not easily handled in the title or statement of responsibility area, the names of bodies are recorded in the note area. In deciding whether any particular statement of responsibility represents a single statement of responsibility or a multiple statement of responsibility, the ultimate criterion lies in how the statement in question reads. Local cataloging policy will dictate when, and to what extent, the practice of providing these additional added entries for government documents is followed. (see example 2)

Publication, distribution, etc., area. The chief source of information often lacks imprint data. A thorough examination of the publication is required to determine the place of publication, the publisher, the distributor, etc. Some items don't have a date of publication at all. A review of the text or the bibliographic citations in the item is necessary to determine an approximate date of publication. Sometimes the chief source of information has too many names of

places, persons, or corporate bodies in the imprint position. In this case, the cataloger should be cautious in determining what information has to be recorded and in what form it has to be transcribed. When many government documents are published jointly by several corporate bodies, AACR2 recognizes the importance of such bodies in rule 21.30E, which prescribes added entries for them. For government documents, abbreviation of the names of corporate publishers, distributors, etc., should be undertaken cautiously. (see example 3)

Pagination. This relatively routine aspect of descriptive cataloging has proved problematic and time-consuming. Very often, pagination is not continuous or doesn't exist, so that in order to follow AACR2 standards it is often necessary to count or to estimate pagination. The total number of pages counted should be recorded in square brackets while the estimated number of pages should be preceded by ca., without square brackets. If the volume has complicated or irregular paging, the pagination is described using one of the following methods: 1000p. in various pagings; 366, 98, [99] p.; 1v. (various pagings). (see example 4)

Series area. When series statements are not consistently presented, special care is required by the catalogers to provide consistent treatment of a series. Besides, it is necessary to distinguish between bibliographic description (the form of the series statement recorded in the series area) and access points (the form of the series used as an added entry heading) when recording series statements. A combination of numbers and letters that cannot be associated with a series title and phrases that are not considered series titles should be given as a quoted note. When transcribing the statements of responsibility in series statements for government documents, only series titles that are "generic" in nature need statements of responsibility for identification of the series. (see example 5)

Serials. All too often there is insufficient information available from the item itself as to which government agency has issued a particular serial, or even

whether or not the item is truly a serial at all. Therefore, some degree of research is mandatory. It should be noted that chapter 12, dealing with description, does not contain rules for choice of entry of serials. Rule 21.1B2 of AACR2, because it drastically limited the use of the corporate main entry for all types of publications, serves to magnify the need for some remedy. The Library of Congress drew up guidelines for uniform titles for serials including series. Qualifiers are added to the title proper in parentheses to make the entry unique. Originally favoring corporate names as the qualifier, the rule interpretation as now formulated favors place of publication. (see example 6)

Note area. All notes "may be considered to be optional" in that their inclusion in the entry depends on the nature of the item described and the purpose of the entry concerned. In general, significant information not included elsewhere in the bibliographic record is to be recorded in the note area. With complex documents, the catalogers encounter problems in deciding how much information should be added to take advantage of the note area as a place for clarification or amplification. (see example 7)

Microreproductions. Shortly after implementing AACR2, questions revolved around Chapter 11 concerning microforms and the general AACR2 provision for describing the piece in hand, because for a microform reproduction, information regarding the original work would be placed in a note. Early in 1981 the Library of Congress decided to continue to follow the AACR1 principle of describing the original when cataloging microform reproductions, and the Committee on Cataloging: Description and Access (CCDA) of the Resources and Technical Services Division of the American Library Association formally endorsed the Library of Congress proposal regarding the descriptive cataloging for microform reproductions. (see example 8)

Choice of access points. Choice of access points is important in the cataloging of government documents because government documents usually have many entities

involved in their existence, including persons as well as corporate bodies. Sometimes catalogers have problems in deciding which entities are to be designated as main and added entries. It is important to remember that the users of government documents are interested in retrieving them through known or preferred access points. In cataloging government documents, every attempt should be made to include as many corporate bodies in the descriptive portion of the cataloging record as possible, so that it is possible to make all the added entries needed by the user. (see example 9-10)

Corporate name headings. Names of corporate bodies have, in general, been more problematic and difficult to establish than personal names. Verification of the official name of an agency is frequently difficult because the name is often presented inconsistently. The options provided by AACR2 proved too confusing, and the National Library Association of ABACUS (Association of Bibliographic Agencies in Britain, Australia, Canada, and the United States) decided to remove the options in Chapters 23 and 24. The Joint Steering Committee for Revision of AACR passed this proposal. The result is to qualify the names of corporate bodies beyond conflict (24.4C). The applications of rules 24.13 type 3 and 24.18 type 3 have been causing endless frustration and puzzlement for the catalogers. The Library of Congress revised its rule interpretation regarding 24.18 type 3 that "National" is a distinctive element.

Because AACR2 is so flexible, catalogers have become more dependent on the rule interpretations provided by the Library of Congress. In addition, bibliographic utilities have mandated the use of AACR2 and adherence to LC's policies. As a result, the Library of Congress has had a great impact on the application of AACR2 in the United States.

Access to Government Documents

One of the central tasks of any library is to provide access to what it has so

that the material can be readily used. Cataloging government documents through large bibliographic utilities such as the Online Computer Library Center (OCLC), the Research Libraries Information Network (RLIN), and the Western Libraries Network (WLN), formerly called the Washington Library Network can significantly increase access to government documents. When the Government Printing Office (GPO) began cataloging U.S. federal documents on OCLC, a giant step was taken towards increasing the accessibility of federal documents. Since 1978 all U.S. federal documents have been cataloged by the GPO, and the GPO MARC tapes have been loaded into the data bases of bibliographic utilities and many commercial vendors.

State documents are cataloged online by many state libraries and are available for state government depository libraries and other libraries. All other documents (local, county, and international) collections have also benefitted directly from the kind of shared cataloging activity encouraged by online cataloging through the national bibliographic utilities.

The most significant aspect of serials bibliographic control is the CONSER project. With so many government publications issued in serial format, GPO, a CONSER participant, serves as the center of authority for the cataloging of U.S. federal document serials. Because of shared cataloging and the CONSER project, serials bibliographic records appear very quickly in the OCLC Online Union Catalog.

With an estimated 700 federal depository libraries, state libraries, and other OCLC participants cataloging documents through OCLC, bibliographic information is more readily available for government documents than it used to be.[14] Therefore, bibliographic control of government documents may be made available more quickly and at a lower cost. Considerable potential exists for increasing access to government documents through online public access catalogs.

Conclusion

As shared cataloging accelerates, efforts to achieve national and international

standardization will undoubtedly increase as well. The past decade of government document cataloging has been marked by significant national and international effort toward standardization and cooperation. Both MARC and AACR2 proved to be important and successful national and international standards. The development of MARC and the subsequent MARC Distribution System, the retrospective conversion projects, the rise of online cataloging systems such as those of OCLC, RLIN, and WLN, and the adoption of AACR2 have not only drastically changed traditional cataloging practice but also have made it possible to include government documents in a library's traditional catalog. This transition undoubtedly will provide improved access to government documents.

Example 1 (Chief source of information)

New York (State). Governor's Home Heating Fuel Task Force.
Report of the Governor's Home Heating Fuel Task Force. -- [Albany : The Task Force, 1980]
4, [8] leaves ; 28 cm.
Caption title.
Includes news releases of 11/16 and 11/27/79.
Includes bibliographical references.

1. Petroleum as fuel--Prices--New York (State) 2. Petroleum industry and trade--New York (State) I. Title

Otis, Keith J.
Movement of carp in the Lake Winnebago system determined by radio telemetry / by Keith J. Otis, John J. Weber. -- Madison, Wis. : Dept. of Natural Resources, 1982.
16 p. : ill., maps ; 28 cm. -- (Technical bulletin / Dept. of Natural Resources ; no. 134)
Bibliography: p. 16.
Caption title.

1. Carp. 2. Fishes--Wisconsin--Winnebago, Lake--Geographical distribution. 3. Radio telemetry. I. Weber, John J. II. Wisconsin. Dept. of Natural Resources. III. Title IV. Series: Technical bulletin (Wisconsin. Dept. of Natural Resources) ; no. 134.

Example 2 (Statement of responsibility)

Protection of New York State electric utility distribution systems containing decentralized storage and generation devices : final report / prepared for New York State Energy Research and Development Authority ; Project Manager: Fred V. Strnisa ; Prepared by: Power Systems Management Business Department, General Electric Company ; Principal Investigator: Jennings B. Bunch. -- [Albany, N.Y.?] : New York State Energy Research and Development Authority, 1984.
1 v. (various pagings) : ill. ; 28 cm. -- (NYSERDA report ; 84-6)
"November 1983."
"4003/EU-IU U/82."
Includes bibliographical references.

1. Electric power transmission--New York (State) I. Strnisa, Fred V. II. Bunch, Jennings B. III. New York State Energy Research and Development Authority. IV. General Electric Company. Power Systems Management Business Department. V. Series

Wiesel, Peter A.
Residential taxpayer equity : New York State assessing practices in 1973 / Peter A. Wiesel, David Gaskell, Donald F. Clifford (Office of Program Analysis and Development). -- Albany, N.Y. (Governor Nelson A. Rockefeller Empire State Plaza, Albany 12223) : New York State Division of Equalization and Assessment, [1981]
iv, 86 p. : ill. ; 28 cm.
Cover title.
"October, 1981."
Includes bibliographical references.

1. Real property tax--New York (State) 2. Assessment--New York (State) I. Gaskell, David. II. Clifford, Donald F. III. New York (State). Division of Equalization and Assessment. Office of Program Analysis & Development. IV. Title

Evaluation of waterfowl production areas in Wisconsin / by LeRoy R. Petersen ... [et al.]. -- Madison, WI : Dept. of Natural Resources, 1982.
32 p. : ill., maps ; 28 cm. -- (Technical bulletin / Dept. of Natural Resources ; no. 135)
Bibliography: p.31-32.

1. Waterfowl. 2. Waterfowl management--Wisconsin. 3. Wetlands--Wisconsin. I. Petersen, LeRoy. II. Series: Technical bulletin (Wisconsin. Dept. of Natural Resources) ; no. 135.

Daylighting demonstration : final report / prepared for New York State Energy Research and Development Authority and U.S. Department of Energy through Lawrence Berkeley Laboratory ; prepared by the Ehrenkrantz Group and Tyrone Pike, Michael Golubov. -- Albany, New York : New York State Energy Research and Development Authority, [1983]
1 v. (various pagings) : ill. ; 28 cm. -- (ERDA report / New York State Energy Research and Development Authority ; 83-12)
"May 1983."
"246-BUC-RC-80."

1. Office buildings--New York (N.Y.)--Lighting--Energy conservation. 2. Interior lighting--Energy conservation. 3. Electric lighting--Energy conservation. I. Ehrenkrantz Group. II. Pike, Tyrone. III. Golubov, Michael. IV. New York State Energy Research and Development Authority. V. United States. Dept. of Energy. VI. Series: ERDA report (New York State Energy Research and Development Authority) ; 83-12.

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Example 3 (Publication, distribution, etc., area)

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 Screen 1 of 2
NO HOLDINGS IN GPO - FOR HOLDINGS ENTER dh DEPRESS DISPLAY RECD SEND
 OCLC: 12871650     Rec stat: c Entrd: 851205        Used: 860123
Type: a Bib lvl: m Govt pub: f Lang:   eng Source: d Illus: a
 Repr:    Enc lvl: I Conf pub: 0 Ctry:   nou Dat tp: s M/F/B: 00
 Indx: 0 Mod rec:   Festschr: 0 Cont: tb
 Desc: a Int lvl:   Dates: 1985,
  1 010
  2 040      EJB c EJB d GPO
  3 027      EPA-450/3-85-021
  4 043      n-us---
  5 074      493-E-1 (microfiche)
  6 086 0    EP 4.2:T 73
  7 090       b
  8 049      GPOO
  9 245 00   Survey of trichloroethylene emission sources / c Emission
Standards and Engineering Division.
 10 260 0    Research Triangle Park, N.C. : b U.S. Environmental Protection
Agency, Office of Air and Radiation, Office of Air Quality Planning and
Standards : b Library Services Office (MD-35), U.S. Environmental Protection
Agency [distributor] ; Springfield, Va. : b National Technical Information
Services [distributor], c [1985]

 Screen 2 of 2
 11 300      1 v. (various pagings) : b ill. ; c 28 cm.
 12 513      Final.
 13 500      Distributed to depository libraries in microfiche.
 14 500      "July 1985."
 15 504      Includes bibliographies.
 16 536       b EPA contract 68-02-3816.
 17 650  0   Trichloroethylene x Environmental aspects z United States.
 18 650  0   Air x Pollution z United States.
 19 710 10   United States. b Environmental Protection Agency. b Emission
Standards and Engineering Division.


NO HOLDINGS IN GPO - FOR HOLDINGS ENTER dh DEPRESS DISPLAY RECD SEND
 OCLC: 12769532     Rec stat: n Entrd: 851107        Used: 860127
Type: a Bib lvl: m Govt pub: f Lang:   eng Source: d Illus:
 Repr:    Enc lvl: I Conf pub: 0 Ctry:   dou Dat tp: s M/F/B: 10
 Indx: 0 Mod rec:   Festschr: 0 Cont:
 Desc: a Int lvl:   Dates: 1985,
  1 010
  2 040      STU c STU
  3 090      UA23 b .S36
  4 090       b
  5 049      GPOO
  6 245 00   Selected readings and documents on postwar American defense policy
  c compiled by R. Joseph DeSutter, Jr.
  7 260 0    [Washington, D.C. : b U.S. Govt. Print. Off.] c 1985?-
  8 300       v. ; c 28 cm.
  9 500      "Spring 1985."--v. 3 t.p.
 10 504      Includes bibliographical references.
 11 651  0   United States x Military policy.
 12 651  0   United States x Defenses.
 13 700 10   DeSutter, R. Joseph
```

U.S. decennial life tables for 1979-81. -- Hyattsville, Md. ; U.S. Dept. of Health and Human Services, Public Health Service, National Center for Health Statistics ; Washington, D.C. : For sale by the Supt. of Docs., U.S. G.P.O., 1985-
v. ; 28 cm. -- (DHHS publication ; no. (PHS) 85-1150-1-)

Contents: v. 1, no. 1. United States life tables -- v. 2. State life tables. no. 1. Alabama. no. 2. Alaska. no. 3. Arizona. no. 4. Arkansas. no. 5. California. no. 6. Colorado. no. 7. Connecticut. no. 8. Delaware. no. 9. District of Columbia.

1. Mortality--United States--Tables --Collected works. 2. Mortality--United States--Tables--Methodology--Collected works. 3. Mortality--United States--States--Tables--Collected works. 4. United States--Statistics, Vital--Collected works. I. National Center for Health Statistics (U.S.)

New York (State). Dept. of State.
Continuing education for the real estate industry : hearing report with recommendations / New York State, Department of State. -- [Albany] : The Department, [1982]
31 leaves ; 28 cm.
Cover title.
"September 30, 1982."
On t.p.: Staff report.
Hearings held: March 5, 1982 in New York City; March 11, 1982 in Albany, N.Y.; March 18, 1982 in Buffalo, N.Y.

1. Real property--Study and teaching (Continuing education)--New York (State) 2. Real estate business--Study and teaching (Continuing education)--New York (State) 3. Real estate agents--Licenses--New York (State) I. Title

Example 4 (Pagination)

Reiger, Arthur J.
Granny flats : an assessment of economic and land use issues / Arthur J. Reiger, David Engel. -- Washington, D.C. : U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, [1983].
xiii, [80] p. : plans ; 28 cm.
HUD-PDR-751
"January 1983"
"The research forming the basis for this report was conducted by the Building Technology Division in the Office of Policy Development and Research, U.S. Dept. of Housing and Urban Development (HUD)" - verso t.p.
Bibliography: 77-78.

1. Aged--United States--Dwellings. I. Engel, David II. United States. Dept. of Housing and Urban Development. Office of Policy Development and Research. III. Title

Daylighting demonstration : final report / prepared for New York State Energy Research and Development Authority and U.S. Department of Energy through Lawrence Berkeley Laboratory ; prepared by the Ehrenkrantz Group and Tyrone Pike, Michael Golubov. -- Albany, New York : New York State Energy Research and Development Authority, [1983]
1 v. (various pagings) : ill. ; 28 cm. -- (ERDA report / New York State Energy Research and Development Authority ; 83-12)
"May 1983."
"246-BUC-RC-80."

1. Office buildings--New York (N.Y.) --Lighting--Energy conservation. 2. Interior lighting--Energy conservation. 3. Electric lighting--Energy conservation. I. Ehrenkrantz Group. II. Pike, Tyrone. III. Golubov, Michael. IV. New York State Energy Research and Development Authority. V. United States. Dept. of Energy. VI. Series: ERDA report (New York State Energy Research and Development Authority) ; 83-12.

Example 5 (Series area)

New York (State). Legislature. Senate. Standing Committee on Cities and City of New York.
Pathways to the future : cities, towns, villages / New York State Senate, Standing Committee on Cities and City of New York. -- [Albany, N.Y.] : The Committee, [1982]
166 p. : 28 cm. -- (New York State legislative document)
Prepared by Sandra L. Stanley.
"March 1982."
Includes bibliographical references.

1. Cities and towns--New York (State) 2. Villages--New York (State) 3. New York (State)--Social conditions. 4. Municipal government--New York (State) 5. Urban economics. I. Stanley, Sandra L. II. Title III. Series: State of New York legislative document ; 1982.

Otis, Keith J.
Movement of carp in the Lake Winnebago system determined by radio telemetry / by Keith J. Otis, John J. Weber. -- Madison, Wis. : Dept. of Natural Resources, 1982.
16 p. : ill., maps ; 28 cm. -- (Technical bulletin / Dept. of Natural Resources ; no. 134)
Bibliography: p. 16.
Caption title.

1. Carp. 2. Fishes--Wisconsin--Winnebago, Lake--Geographical distribution. 3. Radio telemetry. I. Weber, John J. II. Wisconsin. Dept. of Natural Resources. III. Title IV. Series: Technical bulletin (Wisconsin. Dept. of Natural Resources) ; no. 134.

New York (State). Legislature. Legislative Commission on Economy and Efficiency in Government.
Preventing fraud, waste, abuse, and error : internal control reform in the New York State government / New York State Legislative Commission on Economy and Efficiency in Government. -- [Albany] : The Commission, [1982]
x, 51, 63 p. : 28 cm. -- (Legislative document / State of New York ; 1982, June)
"June 1982."
Includes bibliographical references.
"Financial Management Project."

1. New York (State)--Politics and government--Corrupt practices--Prevention. 2. New York (State)--Executive departments--Management. 3. Auditing, Internal--New York (State) . I. Goldstein, Ralph. II. Title III. Series: State of New York legislative document ; 1982

0229

Example 6 (Serials)

Annual report on the ethnic and racial characteristics of employees of the State of New York. -- 1967. -- Albany, N.Y. : New York State Dept. of Civil Service, Equal Opportunity Unit, 1968.
v. : tables ; 28 cm.
Annual.
Title from cover.

Continued by: Annual report on the occupational, job status, and ethnic characteristics of the New York State work force, 1968.

Annual report on the occupational, job status, and ethnic characteristics of the New York State work force. -- 1968. -- Albany, N.Y. : Dept. of Civil Service, 1968.
v. : ill., tables. ; 28 cm.
Annual.
Title from cover.

Continues: Annual report on the ethnic and racial characteristics of employees of the State of New York, 1967.
Continued by: Annual report on the occupations, job status and ethnic characteristics of employees in New York State ag encies, 1969.

Annual report on the occupations, job status and ethnic characteristics of employees in New York State agencies. -- 3rd (1969)-8th (1974). -- Albany, N.Y. : New York State Dept. of Civil Service, 1969-1974.
v. : ill. ; 29 cm.
Annual.
Prepared by: Dept. of Civil Service, Ethnic Research Service, 1971; Dept. of Civil Service, Career Opportunities Division, 1972-74.
Continues: Annual report on the occupational job status and ethnic characteristics of the New York State work force, 1968.
Continued by: Report on the annual ethnic survey of the work force of New York State agencies.

Directory of substance abuse programs in New York State / New York State Division of Substance Abuse Services. -- [Albany, N.Y.] : The Division,
v. ; 29 cm.
Description based on: 1982.

Community development program (New York, N.Y.)
Community development program. -- 5th year (1979)-
-- New York, N.Y. : City of New York, 1979-
v. : maps ; 28 cm.

Annual.
Issued in parts.
Prepared by the Dept. of City Planning.
Continues: Community development program and application.
Continued in part by: Housing assistance plan.

1. Community development--New York (N.Y.)--Periodicals. 2. Urban renewal--New York (N.Y.)--Periodicals. 3. Housing--New York (N.Y.)--Periodicals. I. New York (N.Y.). Dept. of City Planning.

Report on the annual ethnic survey of the work force of New York State agencies. -- 9th (1975)-12th (1978). -- Albany : New York State Dept. of Civil Service.
v. ; 30 cm.
Annual.
Continues: Annual report on the occupations, job status, and ethnic characteristics of employees in New York State agencies.
Continued by: Report on the ethnic survey of the work force of New York State ag encies.

Report on the ethnic survey of the work force of New York State agencies / [prepared by Department of Civil Service, Division of Affirmative Career Programs, Bureau of Program Development, Research & Evaluation]. -- 1979-1980-1981. -- Albany, N.Y. : The Department, [1981]
v. ; 28 cm.
Annual.

Continues: Report on the ... annual ethnic survey of the work force of New York State Agencies.
Continued by: Ethnic survey of New York State agency work force.

New York (State). Dept. of Civil Service.
Ethnic survey of New York State Agency work force 1982 : report / prepared by Department of Civil Serlvce, Division of Affirmative Careers, Bureau of Program Development, Research & Evaluation. -- Albany, N.Y. : The Department, 1982.
168 p. : ill. (Chiefly tables) ; 28 cm.

Generally accepted standards applicable to State building construction code / New York State, Division of Housing and Community Renewal. -- 1st ed. (1953)- . -- [New York, N.Y.] : The Division.
v. ; 28 cm.
The various parts of the Code are promulgated by the State Building Code Council.
Cover title.

World economic outlook (International Monetary Fund)
World economic outlook : a survey by the staff of the International Monetary Fund. -- 1980-
-- Washington, D.C. : The Fund, [1980-
v. ; 28 cm. -- (1981-84 : Occasional paper / International Monetary Fund ISSN 0251-6365)

Annual.
Has occasional updates, 1984-
Main series: Occasional paper (International Monetary Fund), ISSN 0251-6365.
ISSN 0256-6877

1. Economic history--1971- -- Periodicals. I. International Monetary Fund. II. Series: Occasional paper (International Monetary Fund)

Example 7 (Note area)

Transport of oily pollutants in the coastal waters of Lake Michigan / by D.L. McCowan ... [et. al] (Energy and Environmental Systems Division, Argonne National Laboratory) ; prepared for U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Office of Research and Development, Office of Energy, Minerals and Industry and U.S. Dept. of Energy, Assistant Secretary for the Environment, Office of Health and Environmental Research. -- Washington : United States Dept. of Energy, 1978.
45 p. ; 24 cm.

Prepared by D.L. McCowan, K.D. Saunders, J.H. Allender, J.D. Ditmars, and W. Harrison.
"EPA/DOE interagency agreement no. IAG-D6-E681."
Supt. of Docs. no.: E1.28:ANL/WR-78-1.

1. McCowan, D.L. II. Saunders, K.D. III. Allender, J.H. IV. Ditmars, J.D. V. Harrison, W. VI. Argonne National Laboratory. Energy and Environmental Systems Division. VII. United States. Environmental Protection Agency. Office of Energy, Minerals, and Industry. VIII. United States. Dept. of Energy. Office of Health and Environmental Research.

86-5573

Y 3.N 88:25/4257

Ahmed, S. (Shahid), 1950-

Inspection, surveillance, and monitoring of electrical equipment inside containment of nuclear power plants : with applications to electrical cables : in support of nuclear plant aging research / S. Ahmed, S.P. Carfagno, G.J. Toman. — Washington, D.C. : U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission : Available from Supt. of Docs., U.S. G.P.O. ; Springfield, VA : National Technical Information Service, 1985.

xi, 85 p. : ill. ; 29 cm. "Report prepared by Franklin Research Center, Division of Arvin/Calspan ... under subcontract no. 41B-28915C for Oak Ridge National Laboratory." Distributed to depository libraries in microfiche. "Date published - August 1985." Includes bibliographies. "NRC no. B0828." Division of Engineering Technology, Office of Nuclear Regulatory Research, U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission. Project No.: Interagency agreement no. 40-551-75. Oak Ridge National Laboratory, Nuclear Plant Aging Program. ●Item 1051-H-11 (microfiche) STRN: NUREG/CR-4257 STRN: ORNL/Sub/83-28915/1

1. Nuclear power plants — United States — Defects. 2. Mechanical wear. 3. Nuclear reactors — United States — Containment. I. Carfagno, S. P. II. Toman, G. J. III. U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission. IV. Franklin Research Center. Division of Arvin/Calspan. V. Oak Ridge National Laboratory. VI. Title. OCLC 12793181

86-5587

Y 3.T 25:2 H 77

Driggans, R. L.

Test and evaluation of the Hoppecke model E240G144/16 electric vehicle battery charger / prepared by Tennessee Valley Authority, Transportation Projects; principal investigators R.L. Driggans, R.W. Reese, A.S. Keller ; prepared for Electric Power Research Institute. — Palo Alto, Calif. : The Institute ; Chattanooga, Tenn. : Tennessee Valley Authority, Power and Engineering, Division of Energy Demonstrations and Technology, [1984]

1 v. (various foliations) : ill. ; 28 cm. "Electric Transportation Program, Energy Management and Utilization Division." "November 1984." Bibliography: leaf 5-1. "TVA/P&E/EDT-85/5."

1. Electric vehicles — Testing. 2. Automobiles, Electric — Testing. 3. Electric batteries — Testing. I. Reese, R. W. II. Keller, A. S. III. Electric Transportation Program (Electric Power Research Institute) IV. Tennessee Valley Authority. Power and Engineering. V. Title. OCLC 11751251

Pezzullo, Caroline.
Women and development : guidelines for programme and project planning / [prepared by Caroline Pezzullo]. -- 2d ed. -- Santiago de Chile : United Nations, [1983]
123 p. : ill. ; 25 cm.
"Feb. 1983."--p. 4 of cover.
"Prepared for use at the Caribbean Regional Training Workshop in Programme /Project Planning Skills, Barbados, June 14 to 26, 1981."--p. 1.
Bibliography: p. 113-119.
"E/CEPAL/G.1200, May 1982."

1. Women--Employment--Caribbean area --Congresses. 2. Women--Caribbean area --Economic conditions--Congresses. 3. Economic development projects--Planning. I. Caribbean Regional Training Workshop in Programme/Project Planning Skills (1981 : Barbados) II. United Nations. Economic Commission for Latin America. III. Title

86-5589

Y 3.T 25:2 R 31/12

Burbank, James H.

TVA's responsibilities and role in the identification, protection and use of cultural resources / by James H. Burbank. — [Norris, Tenn.?] : Division of Land and Economic Resources, Office of Natural Resources and Economic Development, Tennessee Valley Authority, [1984]

23 p. ; 28 cm. Title on attached memorandum: Cultural resources - its responsibilities and role in TVA. "June 29, 1984."

1. Tennessee River Region — Cultural policy. 2. Cultural property, Protection of — Tennessee River Region. 3. Tennessee Valley Authority. I. Tennessee Valley Authority. Division of Land and Economic Resources. II. Title. III. Title: Cultural resources, its responsibilities and role in TVA. OCLC 12415156

86-5572

Y 3.N 88:25/4255/v.1

Adams, R. E.

Aerosol release and transport program / R.E. Adams, M.L. Tobias ; prepared by the Oak Ridge National Laboratory. — Washington, D.C. : U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission, Office of Nuclear Regulatory Research : Available from Supt. of Docs., U.S. G.P.O. ; Springfield, VA : National Technical Information Service, 1985-

v. : ill. ; 28 cm. Semiannual. October 1984-March 1985. At head of title: Engineering Technology Division. Distributed to depository libraries in microfiche. "Date published - July 1985." Bibliography: p. 35-36. Division of Accident Evaluation, Office of Nuclear Regulatory Research, U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission. Contract No.: B0121. Project No.: Interagency agreements DOE 40-551-75. Project No.: DOE 40-552-75. ●Item 1051-H-11 (microfiche) STRN: NUREG/CR-4255 STRN: ORNL/TM-9632

1. Aerosols. 2. Liquid metal fast breeder reactors. 3. Light water reactors — United States. 4. Nuclear industry — United States — Fume control. I. Tobias, M. L. II. U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission. Office of Nuclear Regulatory Research. III. Oak Ridge National Laboratory. Engineering Technology Division. IV. Title. OCLC 12792859

Example 8 (Microreproductions)

Library of Congress. Copyright Office.
Catalog of copyright entries. fourth series. Part 6, Maps [microform] -- Vol. 2, no. 1 (Jan. through June 1979)-
-- Washington, D.C. : Copyright Office, Library of Congress : For sale by the Supt. of Docs., U.S. G.P.O., 1985-
microfiches ; 11 x 16 cm.

Semiannual.
Continues a paper format publication with the same title.

1. Copyright--United States--Catalogs. 2. Maps--Bibliography--Catalogs. I. Library of Congress. Copyright Office. Maps. II. Title. III. Title: Maps.

The New York State register. -- Vol. 1 (Apr. 11, 1979)- . -- [Albany, N.Y. : New York Dept. of State]
v. ; 28 cm.
Weekly.

Continues: New York State bulletin. ISSN 0197-2472 = The New York State register

1. Delegated legislation--New York (State)--Periodicals. 2. New York (State)--Executive departments--Periodicals. I. New York (State). Dept. of State. II. Title: State register.

The New York State register [microform] . -- Vol. 1 (Apr. 11, 1979)- . -- Albany, N.Y. : Publications Bureau, Dept. of State, 1979-
v. ; 28 cm.
Weekly.
Includes Abandoned property supplement.
Microfiche. Buffalo, N.Y. : W.S. Hein, 1981- microfiches ; 11 x 15 cm.

Continues: New York State bulletin.

1. Delegated legislation--New York (State)--Periodicals. 2. New York (State)--Executive departments--Periodicals. I. New York (State). Dept. of State. II. Abandoned property. III. Title: State register.

United States. Interstate Commerce Commission.
Interstate Commerce Commission reports. Decisions of the Interstate Commerce Commission of the United States [microform] --
Vol. 1 (Apr. 5, 1887/Apr. 5, 1888)-

-- Washington : U.S. Govt. Print. Off.
v. : ill., fold. maps ; 24 cm.

Irregular.
Imprint varies: v.1-5, New York, L.K. Strouse. - v.6-11, Rochester, N.Y., The Lawyers Co-operative Pub. Co.
From Apr. 1887 to Sept. 1894, two firms printed the decisions-the L.K. Strouse Company of New York City and the Lawyer's Co-operative Publishing Company of Rochester, N.Y. After each firm had printed 5 v. of decisions, the latter firm bought out the former firm. The set which is considered by the Interstate Commerce Commission as being official is as follows: v.1-5, L.K. Strouse Company, cited as 'I.C.C. rep.' v.6-11, Lawyers' Co-operative Publishing Company, cited as 'I.C.C. rep.' v.12-17 and later volumes Government Printing Office cited as 'I.C.C. rep.' - U.S. Superintendent of Documents Checklist. 3d ed. 1911.
Some vols. between v. 65 and v. 366 include vols. entitled Finance reports.
Vols. 75, 84, 97, 103, 106, 108, 110, 114, 116, 119, 121 125, 127, 130, 133-135, 137, 141, 143, 149 include valuation reports. July, 1918-1928.
Indexes covering each 5 vols. (beginning with v. 300 and excluding financial vols.) issued with title: Consolidated index-digest of reports of the Interstate Commerce Commission involving rates and practices.
Some vols. beginning with v. 250, include vols. entitled water carrier and freight forwarder reports.
Microfiche. Washington, D.C. : U.S. G.P.O., 1982- . fiches ; 11 x 15 cm.
Continued in part by: Interstate Commerce Commission reports: Valuation reports, 1929-

1. Interstate commerce--Cases--Periodicals. 2. Law reports, digests, etc.--United States--Periodicals. 3. Railroads--United States--Finance--Periodicals. 4. Railroads--United States--Valuation--Periodicals. I. Title. II. Title: Interstate commerce reports. III. Title: Decisions of the Interstate Commerce Commission of the United States.

Example 9 - 10 (Choice of access points)

Otis, Keith J.
Movement of carp in the Lake Winnebago system determined by radio telemetry / by Keith J. Otis, John J. Weber. -- Madison, Wis. : Dept. of Natural Resources, 1982.
16 p. : ill., maps ; 28 cm. -- (Technical bulletin / Dept. of Natural Resources ; no. 134)
Bibliography: p. 16.
Caption title.

1. Carp. 2. Fishes--Wisconsin--Winnebago, Lake--Geographical distribution. 3. Radio telemetry. I. Weber, John J. II. Wisconsin. Dept. of Natural Resources. III. Title IV. Series: Technical bulletin (Wisconsin. Dept. of Natural Resources) ; no. 134.

Evaluation of waterfowl production areas in Wisconsin / by LeRoy R. Petersen ... [et al.]. -- Madison, WI : Dept. of Natural Resources, 1982.
32 p. : ill., maps ; 28 cm. -- (Technical bulletin / Dept. of Natural Resources ; no. 135)
Bibliography: p.31-32.
[004558266]

1. Waterfowl. 2. Waterfowl management--Wisconsin. 3. Wetlands--Wisconsin. I. Petersen, LeRoy. II. Series: Technical bulletin (Wisconsin. Dept. of Natural Resources) ; no. 135.

Sklover, Theodora K.
Testimony of Theodora K. Sklover : executive director of the Governor's Office for Motion Picture and Television Development, delivered before the New York State Senate Consumer Protection Committee. -- [Albany : Governor's Office for Motion Picture and Television Development, 1980]
15 leaves ; 28 cm.
"April 29, 1980."

1. Moving-picture industry--Economic aspects--New York (State) I. New York (State). Governor's Office for Motion Picture and Television Development. II. New York (State). Legislature. Senate. Standing Committee on Consumer Protection. III. Title

Conference on Cable Television (1981 : Brooklyn College)
Proceedings : Conference on Cable Television at Brooklyn College Student Union, November 19, 1981 / [co-sponsored by the Humanities Institute of Brooklyn College, in cooperation with the N.Y.S. Commission on Cable Television and the N.Y.S. Assembly Committee on Corporations, Authorities and Commissions]. -- [Albany, N.Y. : New York State Legislative Commission on Science and Technology, 1982]
76 p. ; 28 cm.
Title from cover: Cable television.

1. Cable television--New York (State)--Congresses. I. New York (State). Legislature. Assembly. Committee on Corporations, Authorities, and Commissions. II. New York (State). Commission on Cable Television. III. Brooklyn College. Humanities Institute. IV. New York (State). Legislature. Legislative Commission on Science & Technology. V. Title: Cable television.

Smoking and pregnancy.- [Washington, D.C.?]
U.S. Dept. of Health and Human Services, Public Health Service, [1985?]
[1] leaf ; 28 cm.
Caption title.
Shipping list no.: 85-869-P.
1. Tobacco--Physiological effect. 2. Pregnancy. I. United States. Public Health Service.

New York (State). Legislature. Assembly. Infrastructure Task Force.
First interim report on New York's infrastructure / New York State Assembly Infrastructure Task Force. -- [Albany] : The Task Force, [1983]
viii, 124 p. : ill. ; 28 cm. -- (Legislative document)
"May 1983."

1. Infrastructure (Economics)--New York (State) I. Title. II. Series: State of New York legislative document ; 1983.

United States. Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit.
Cases decided in United States Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit / Ruth A. Butler, administrative services officer. --
Vol. 1 (Oct. 1982-Oct. 1983)- -- Washington : U.S. G.P.O. : for sale by the Supt. of Docs., U.S. G.P.O., v. ; 24 cm.
Annual.
Report covers fiscal year ending Oct.
Spine title: U.S. Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit.
Continues: United States. Court of Customs and Patent Appeals. Cases decided in United States Court of Customs and Patent Appeals.
Key title: Cases decided in United States Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit

1. Customs administration--Law and legislation--United States--Cases. 2. Tariff--Law and legislation--United States--Cases. I. Butler, Ruth A. (Ruth Alberta) II. Title. III. Title: U.S. Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit.

Pennsylvania Chiefs of Police Association.
Membership directory, constitution & by-laws / Pennsylvania Chiefs of Police Association. -- Harrisburg, Pa. : The Association.
v. ; 23 cm.
Annual.
Description based on: 1985.

1. Police chiefs--Pennsylvania--Directories. 2. Police--Pennsylvania--Directories. I. Title.

References

1. Cataloging Government Documents: A Manual of Interpretation for AACR2. Documents Cataloging Manual Committee, Government Documents Round Table; Bernadine A. Hoduski, editor. Chicago: American Library Association, 1984.

2. Bowerman, Roseann and Susan A. Cody. Government Publications in an online catalog: a feasibility study. Information Technology and Libraries 3: 331-42 December 1984.

3. Crawford, Walt. Marc for Library Use: Understanding the USMARC Format. White Plains, N.Y.: Knowledge Industry Publications, 1984.

4. Rohrbach, Peter T. FIND: Automation at the Library of Congress, the First Twenty-Five Years and Beyond. Washington, D.C.: Library of Congress, 1985.

5. Long, Anthony. UK MARC and US/MARC: A Brief History and Comparison. Journal of Documentation 40(1): 1-12 March 1984.

6. Anable, Richard. CONSER: an update. Journal of Library Automation 8(1): 26-30 March 1975.

7. Avram, Henrietta D. The Linked Systems Project: its Implications for Resource Sharing. Library Resources and Technical Services 30(1): 36-46 Jan/March 1986.

8. Retrospective Conversion via LC MARC & REMARC. Arlington, Va.: Carrollton Press, 1985.

9. Library of Congress Information Bulletin. 44(38): 261 September 23, 1985.

10. Library of Congress Information Bulletin. 44(17): 80 April 29, 1985.

11. Attig, John C. The Concept of a MARC Format. Information Technology and Libraries 2: 7-17 March 1983.

12. Gorman, Michael. The Anglo-American Cataloguing Rules, Second Edition. Library Resources and Technical Services 22(3): 209-26 Summer 1978.

13. Anglo-American Cataloguing Rules. 2d ed. Prepared by the American Library Association, the British Library, the Canadian Committee on Cataloguing, the Library Association, and the Library of Congress. Edited by Michael Gorman and Paul W. Winkler. Chicago: American Library Association, 1978.

14. Walbridge, Sharon. OCLC and Government Documents Collections. Government Publications Review 9: 255-76.

0234

IFLA GENERAL CONFERENCE, TOKYO, 1986

Division: BIBLIOGRAPHIC CONTROL

Section: CATALOGUING

119-CAT-2-E

Summary

Bilingual Automated Cataloguing in Belgium

by

Josiane F.D. ROELANTS
Head of Name Cataloguing Section
Royal Library
Brussels, Belgium

KEYWORD(S):

Bilingual cataloguing
Automated cataloguing
Belgium

For internal use only: S1
To be brought to meeting no:
121

Remarks:
to be presented orally ☒
for distribution only ☐

IFLA GENERAL CONFERENCE : Tokyo, 1986.
DIVISION : IV
SECTION CATALOGING (13).

ABSTRACT.

Bilingual automated cataloging in Belgium.

ROELANTS Josiane, F.D.
Royal Library of Belgium.

This paper presents the situation of the bilingual automated cataloging used at the Royal Library Albert I of Belgium.

The frame of the procedures concerning it has been conditionned by the rigid regulations about the use of national languages (French, Dutch) into force since 1966.

These concern :

1) the strict respect of the language chosen by the user ;
2) the possibility of linguistic homogeneous processing of internal affairs.

From an historic point of view the evolution has been determined by 3 steps :

a) before 1960 : acquisitions were processed in French only ;
b) from that moment : 2 distinct catalogs of subject headings were introduced. At the same time neutral elements or linguistically determined elements were introduced in the description ;
c) from 1984, cataloging has been automated. Therefore ISBD in format INTERMARC is used but it has been adapted in order to meet the legal requirements.

The linguistic aspect of cataloging is present in the ISBD file.

The fixed field of this block contents a 3 characters code that defines the linguistic status (one, two or more languages).

The program determines automatically the hierarchy of transfer of the tags of linguistic attribution from the authority file to the ISBD block.

The linguistic indicators f and n of the tags concerned in the authority file determine that the form of display will be principally French (or Dutch) for the on-line display or for the off-line output for the catalogs.

The tags concerned by the linguistic aspect are :

- in the authority file :
  100 : personal author ;
  110 : corporate body author ;
  230 : uniform title.
- in the ISBD block :
  245 : statement title and authority ;
  270 : corporate body publisher.

The codification of the linguistic forms of the variable field of the ISBD block are automatically controlled by the linguistic codes.

The wished output depends on the strict entry of the data.

This sophisticated processing of linguistic data has been elaborated according to the particular sensibility and the legal requirements of Belgium.

IFLA GENERAL CONFERENCE, TOKYO

Joint Meeting of the Sections
Cataloguing and
Official Publication

1986

150- CAT-3 / OP-3 - E

No-Main-Entry Principle in the Cataloging Rules: the Historical Background of the Nippon Cataloging Rules (NCR)

by

Tadayoshi TAKAWASHI, Shizuoka Women's College

Tsutomu SHIHOTA, St. Andrew's University

Zensei OSHIRO, Kyoto University of Foreign Studies

KEYWORD(S):

Main entry
Cataloging code
NCR

For internal use only:

To be brought to meeting no: 155

Remarks:

to be presented orally ☒

1836

The main-entry principle was useful in the age when the library had a single-entry catalog. This is true even when it had a multiple-entry catalog, composed of full- and short-entry cards. When a unit-card became easily reproduced by zerox technology, and each entry had an equal value for users in a multiple-entry catalog, some librarians argued against this main-entry principle and advocated alternatives.

In Japan, some people advocated a "Description-Independent System" (DIS), which was later modified to be a "Description Unit-Card System" (DUCS). In the Western world, Osborn indicated the cataloguers' inconsistency in the choice of the main-entry in his study in 1961[1]. In 1967 Jeffreys and Friedman discussed a similar issue and advocated the concept of "alternative headings."[2] Daily[3] in 1972 and Hamdy[4] in 1973 advocated a "title unit entry," which was fundamentally the same as the "alternative headings."

While the no main-entry principle has been adopted in the Preliminary New Edition of Nippon Cataloging Rules (NCR1977), this is merely mentioned as an alternative method in AACR2. In this paper, we traced the historical development of the no main entry principle in Japan and described how this came to be adopted in NCR1977. Finally, we tried to estimate its value in the age of the computer catalog.

1. "Description-Independent System"

The first edition of the Nippon Cataloging Rules(NCR) was compiled and published in 1942 by the League of Young Librarians. Based upon the Anglo-American cataloging rules of 1908, the Rules

adopted the principle of main-entry for the first time in Japan. Until then, the title-main-entry system had been used in almost all the cataloging codes in Japan. This could be attributable to the Japanese attitude toward books. Japanese tend to consider a work as existing independently apart from its author. In 1932 there arose the so-called "main-entry dispute," which eventually put an end to this problem, giving a favorable position to those who supported the author main-entry system.

After World War II, the Japan Library Association(JLA) compiled and published NCR1952, which sustained the main-entry principle. However, it was not long before several librarians challenged the merit of main-entry and advocated an alternative method. This method came to be known as the DIS. The first advocator was Mori, who defied the main-entry system in a paper in 1955 titled; "Separation of Headings and Description." [5] His position was supported later by several librarians in Kinki area. A theory of the DIS was gradually established. According to Mori, a DIS was developed for the use of small or medium-sized libraries which might maintain a multiple-entry catalog by reproducing a unit card. He argues that it is meaningless to record a main-entry in such a catalog as one that contains author, title and subject cards with the same amount of bibliographic information.[6]

The principle of main entry has the following problems in the case of Japanese catalogs:

1) The main heading is not appropriate for the filing element

at the second level in the case of added author entry. This is the same in the case of Western books.

2) In Japanese books, heading and description are usually given in kanji(Chinese character). In order to file entries, we have to write kana(Japanese syllabary) over them to indicate the filing key for the sequence of the entries. In other words, we have to use both kanji and kana (or Romanization) as a key in a double-decker form. However, the heading for the added author may be shown only in kana (or Romanizatin) form, written over the kanji main entry heading, and the corresponding author's name in kanji in the descriptive part will be underlined in red. Japanese are forced to do this since there is not much space left for double decker added headings in a unit card. Such an additional card, shown in "Example 1B," looks peculiar to the users, since kana and kanji usually correspond to each other as in the case of a main entry card.

Main features of the DIS unit card are as follows:

1) A unit card is composed of description and tracing, without the main entry heading. (See Example 2). In tracing there may be recorded as many headings as needed. When reproduced, author headings are typed in the upper space of a card and filed in an author catalog, and title headings in a title catalog and subject headings in a subject catalog respectively. In such a catalog there is no longer any concept of main entry.

2) The form of title main entry, which uses a hanging indention, is different from an author main entry. Since there is no concept

of main entry in the DIS, there is only one unified form for a unit card.

3) This also leads to a unified form for the description. Also, all the headings can be unified and typed with the same indention.

The merits of the DIS are as follows:

1) Since the form of description in a main-entry principle differs, depending upon whether the main-entry is an author or a title, we cannot start with the description when making a catalog entry. In the DIS a unit card is made up without regard to headings. This means that there will be more practical, efficient, and even more theoretical value.

2) We do not need to be distressed any more with the choice of main entry, the difficulty and contradiction of which is clearly shown in Osborn's paper above.

The demerits of the DIS may appear to be as follows:

1) Though the main heading is utilized when giving an author (or book) number to a book, there is no indication in the DIS as to the author number.

2) The DIS is not effective in a single entry catalog since it may be necessary to choose the main heading of an entry.

We may suppose that, as Mori states,[7] the concept of the main entry is only valuable in such a catalog. We usually find a single entry in a union catalog like NUC. However, in the age of the computer catalog, even a union catalog in the form of a hard copy can be multiple entry. For example, as is well known, the COM Union Catalog, made by WLN, is composed of a register,

arranged by record number, and author, title and subject indexes. There does not seem to be any concept of the main-entry here.

Even regarding the book number, it is possible to use the author's name which is recorded first in the tracing.

The DIS caused great disputes between those who supported it and those who supported the main-entry principle. However, NCR 1965 adopted the main-entry principle, based upon the Paris Principles. It was not before the 1970s that the Cataloging Committee of JLA seriously began to think about adopting the DIS in the compilation of the new NCR.

2. The Making of a Code Based upon the No Main Entry Principle

2.1 A Draft of the Code in the Early 1970s

In 1970, the JLA held the First National Conference on Processing. In the Conference the JLA Cataloging Committee proposed a "No Heading Unit Card System"(NHUCS), which was a compromise between the main-entry system and the DIS. According to the NHUCS, the descriptive part of the bibliograpic record is supposed to be made independently of the heading, and all the headings are recorded in the tracing, including the main-entry, which will be recorded ahead without numbering. (See Example 3). Only a few participants opposed this proposal. Most of those who did not object thought that the main-entry principle still remained in the new system. In short, the proposal was taken as being applicable for both the main-entry and the DIS.

On the other hand, the Study Group on Processing of the Japan

Institution for Library Science had been working on a draft of a cataloging code, since 1969, based upon the no-main-entry principle. It came out in 1974 as the "Library Cataloging Rules (Draft)." [8] This draft seems to be, though not compiled officially, the first code in the world that adopted the no-main-entry principle. It greatly influenced the making of NCR1977.

The main features of the Draft are as follows:

1) It is based upon the no-main-entry principle. Therefore, there is no record of main-entry even in the tracing.

2) It is primarily devised for the use of divided catalogs, not of dictionary catalogs.

3) It considers a physical unit as bibliographical unit of description.

There were the following situations in Japan:

1) Most of school and small- or medium-sized public libraries in Japan had only title catalogs and shelf lists. These libraries did not welcome the author main-entry principle in NCR1965, which was compiled based upon the Paris Principles.

2) Partly because of Japan's economic development and partly because of librarians' endeavor, annual acquisitions in the public libraries greatly increased in the 1960s. Since printed cards of the National Diet Library (or JLA) were not widely uti-lized, the catalogers in those libraries were reluctant in adopt-ing NCR1965, which might necessitate confronting the difficult task of choosing a main-entry.

3) Following Mori's article, mentioned above, there were published many articles in the 1950s and 1960s by the members of the

Study Group on Processing, which supported his theory of the no-main-entry principle. This theory began to be accepted among the catalogers in the many public libraries.

4) Since libraries generally received books one at a time, those catalogers welcomed the Draft, which maintained a physical unit as a bibliographical one.

2. 2 The Making of NCR1977

After several National Conferences on Processing, the JLA Cataloging Committee compiled and published NCR1977, based upon the no main-entry principle. The entry method was changed into a "Description Unit-Card System" (DUCS) from the "NHUCS," and here, there is no main-entry heading, even in the tracing. Its format is very similar to that of the Library Cataloging Rules (Draft). Both systems stand on almost the same theoretical ground.

NCR1977 was firmly established as a standard cataloging code in Japan after having been used for both JAPAN/MARC and the Japanese National Bibliography. However, the JLA Cataloging Committee started to revise the code in order to compile the standard edition, since this was a preliminary editon. Before 1984 the Committee had almost finished the compilation of the rules for non-book materials, which were not included in the preliminary edition. In the meantime, the members of the Committee were replaced. Not satisfied with mere additions to the rules, the new members have decided to reorganize the code completely. They are aiming at compiling such rules as will be completely compatible with both ISBDs and UNIMARC. Though it is claimed in its preface that NCR 1977 is compatible with ISBDs, it is not necessarily true. For

example, ISBD's punctuation is not used in the code.

The Committee published the first draft of the standard edition in 1984 and the second one in 1985. In those drafts they changed a bibliographical unit from a physical unit into a monographic unit. This is another new feature, since NCR1977 views a physical unit as a basis for description. The Study Group on Processing is opposing the new feature, maintaining that the cataloging code should be primarily developed for recording the holdings of libraries.

3. Main-Entry in the Age of Online Catalog

There is no difference in an online catalog between main and added entries; they are all equal access points. All the key words in the description may be access points. Moreover, we can combine those keys by Boolean logic. Thus, access to information may be by non-traditional methods. We need not remember an exact form of an author or a title. In a developed system of authority control, the distinction between headings and references is meaningless to the users, since any access point, whether it is a heading or not, may provide equal access to the information.[9]

AACR2 states that, paying "particular attention to developments in the machine processing of bibliographic record," it separates "description" and "access points," placing "description" in the first part.[10] However, we think that AACR2 might have failed as a code in the age of the online catalog, since it has kept the main entry principle, leaving the "alternative heading" as optional. Some may defend AACR2 on the ground that, though some online

catalogs have appeared, the majority of present catalogs are card catalogs and that the code must be usable for those catalogs. Just as we traced the historical development of NCR, which is a code for card catalogs, the main-entry principle has not been useful even in the card catalogs, when a unit-card has become easily reproduced. Strout, who examined the history of cataloging, states that "Codes have not been a statement of the usages of their day but rather the very means through which progress has come."[11] Gorman writes, "in a developed machine system, there is no doubt that the main entry ceases to exist as such..... It seems unlikely that the dominance of the main-entry will survive into future machine-system-based codes of cataloging rules."[12]

From the point of view of the international exchange of catalog data, no-main-entry seems to be more efficient and effective than main-entry. The reason is that, contrary to inconsistency in the choice of the main entry, no-main-entry yields great uniformity, because the data elements are more obvious and more easily recognized. One of the objectives of the UBC program is that each country's MARC may be used with little modification.

Japan is one of the developed nations in the publishing field. This means that JAPAN/MARC, which is input on the basis of no-main entry, has a great potential usage for other countries. Nevertheless, if Western MARCs stick to the main-entry principle, the usage of JAPAN/MARC will be limited.

We hope that JAPAN/MARC will be able to contribute substantially to the achievement of our common objective, UBC.

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EXAMPLES

Example 1A: Author Main-Entry Card

Suzuki, Daisetu . . . Romanization of main-heading
鈴木大拙 . . . Main-heading(in kanji)

禅と日本文化 北川桃雄訳 . . . Title: Zen to Nihon Bunka (Translation of "Zen Buddhism and its Influence on Japanese Culture")

東京 岩波書店 1940

196p 19cm (岩波新書 75)

1. 禅 2. Kitagawa, Momoo . . . 1: Subjcet heading 2: Translator
3. Zen to Nihon Bunka 3: Title

Example 1B: Added Author Entry Card

Kitagawa, Momoo . . . Translator
Suzuki, Daisetu . . . Romanization of main-heading
鈴木大拙 . . . Main heading

禅と日本文化 北川桃雄訳 . . . Translator

東京 岩波書店 1940

196p 19cm (岩波新書 75)

1. 禅 2. Kitagawa, Momoo
3. Zen to Nihon Bunka

Example 2: DIS Card

禅と日本文化 鈴木大拙著 北川桃雄訳

東京 岩波書店 1940

196p 19cm (岩波新書 75)

1. Zen to Nihon Bunka
2. Suzuki, Daisetu
3. Kitagawa, Momoo 4.禅
5. 188(NDC)

Example 3: NHUCS Card

禅と日本文化　鈴木大拙著　北川桃雄訳

東京　岩波書店　1940

196p　19cm　(岩波新書 75)

Suzuki, Daisetu　1. Kitagawa, Momoo
2. Zen to Nihon Bunka　3. 禅
4. 188 (NDC)

12(12)

1848

IFLA
1986

IFLA GENERAL CONFERENCE, TOKYO

Division: Bibliographic Control

Section: Cataloguing

153-CAT-4-E

Harmonization of the ISBDs

by

Ross BOURNE
Planning and Administration
Humanities and Social Sciences
British Library
London, UK

and

Lucia RATHER
Director of Cataloging
Processing Services
Library of Congress
Washington DC, USA

KEYWORD(S):

ISBD
Harmonization
Bibliographic Description

For internal use only: S1
To be brought to meeting no:
121

Remarks:
to be presented orally ☒
for distribution only ☐

2060

HARMONIZATION OF THE ISBDs : REPORT OF THE REVIEW COMMITTEE

The International Standard Bibliographic Descriptions, the ISBDs, derived from a meeting of cataloguing experts held in Copenhagen in 1969. From this meeting arose the provisional edition of an ISBD for monographs published in 1971, from which all members of the ISBD family have essentially developed. Three years later recommendations for an ISBD for serials were published. In the foreword to the provisional edition of ISBD (M), A.H. Chaplin wrote that the ISBD was:

> "designed primarily as an instrument for the international communication of bibliographical information. By specifying the elements which should comprise a bibliographical description and by prescribing the order in which they should be presented and the punctuation by which they should be demarcated, it aims at three objectives: to make records from different sources interchangeable; to facilitate their interpretation across language barriers; and to facilitate the conversion of such records to machine-readable form."

The function of the ISBDs has altered little from that statement of fifteen years ago except that those three objectives might now be subsumed within one major objective, that is, the application of the ISBDs within national cataloguing codes. It should be remembered that the ISBDs are not concerned with access points in catalogues, the arrangement of catalogue entries or classification and indexing: the ISBD is not sufficient by itself to make library material accessible to catalogue users and is not intended to be used other than through the medium of a code of cataloguing, which may cover all these other important matters.

ISBD order and arrangement were incorporated in a revision, published in 1974, of the sixth chapter of the 1967 Anglo-American Cataloguing Rules. The following year, the Joint Steering Committee for the Revision of the Anglo-American Cataloguing Rules proposed to what was then the Standing Advisory Committee of the IFLA Committee on Cataloguing that a general ISBD should be established in order to accommodate within the same basic structure not only monographs and serials but also other forms of material. Between 1977 and 1980, therefore, the series of ISBDs, as we know them now, was published: the general ISBD itself (G), standard editions for monographs and serials and recommendations for non-book materials, cartographic materials, printed music and older monographic or antiquarian publications.

In 1980, five years after the general principles of the ISBDs had been established, the Standing Commitee of the IFLA Section on Cataloguing agreed that those ISBDs which had been in existence longest - namely, (M), (S), (CM) and (NBM) - should be subjected to a review process. This review would seek to harmonize the four texts (especially in respect of their wording) so as to extend their international validity but apart from resolving one or two small anomalies would not attempt to make any basic changes. Five particular matters were identified by the ISBD Review Committee, set up by the IFLA Section on Cataloguing and meeting in London in 1981 under the chairmanship of Lucia Rather. These were, in the wording of the Agreed Statement issued following that meeting:

"1) The need for consistency with respect to definitions; stipulations and occuring standard phrases contained in all the ISBDs;

2) The need to consider the particular problems of non-roman scripts, and especially those written right-to-left, in order to ensure that all the ISBDs are equally hospitable to publications in all types of scripts;

3) The need to review the position with regard to the present ambiguous use of the equals signs ('=') in view of the prescriptive nature of ISBD punctuation;

4) The need for more, and more varied, examples to illustrate the stipulations of ISBDs and the need to make the examples more specific to the cases being illustrated; if necessary the latter is to be achieved by the invention of fictitions examples;

5) The need to modify ISBD (NBM) in the light of comments received from IAML/IASA and the need to make it hospitable to all types of non-book materials while ensuring that it does not assume the role of a cataloguing code."

Working groups were formed for each of the four ISBDs: their chairmen were Lenore Coral for (NBM), Frances Hinton for (M), Monique Pelletier for (CM) and Judith Szilvassy for (S). Working mostly by correspondence, the groups have since 1981 discussed and ultimately agreed new and harmonized texts for the four ISBDs. At a further meeting in 1983, also in London, the Review Committee considered the progress made by the individual working groups. Following that meeting, and in accordance with standard IFLA procedure, draft texts were circulated widely for comment; these comments were subsequently considered by the individual chairmen and the enhanced texts passed to Mrs Rather and her colleague Ben Tucker for final comparison and review. At the time this paper is read, publication of the final texts by the IFLA International Programme for UBC should be well in hand. The Programme staff, Barbara Jover and Julia Pratt, not to mention its Director Dorothy Anderson who retired in 1983, have throughout played a co-ordinating role and provided secretariat services.

In the next section of this paper, the five tasks set by the Review Committee in 1981 will be examined against the finished work.

1. Clarification of wording and consistency of definitions and stipulations

A number of amendments to achieve consistency throughout the texts was agreed. These included:

a) the adoption of a common numbering system up to the third number, although it was agreed that there might have to be exceptions;

b) the use of the term "prescribed source" rather than "principal source"; but in (M) and (S) the word "title-page", meaning title-page or title-page substitute, might be used when that was the only prescribed source. However, a problem arose in (S) as to whether a variety of sources could collectively represent the title-page: a resolution of this problem is under way;

c) the use of the term "publication" in (M), "serial" or "issue" in (S) and "item" in (CM) and (NBM);

d) the continuing use of the phrase "Publication, distribution, etc. area" to describe Area 4;

e) the inclusion in the glossaries of terms used in a specific way in the ISBDs, the individual ISBDs to add terms specific to them;

f) the alignment of the Series area, including the sections of serials, in all the ISBDs with the Title area of (S) so that the titles are formulated and transcribed in the Series area as they would be in Area 1 of a serial description. This modification also puts the ISBDs in harmony with ISDS;

g) in the case of surrogates such as Braille, talking books and microform publications, after considerable investigation and discussion, no changes to the existing ISBDs were made, except that Braille is mentioned specifically in (M) along with a footnote proposing an alternative method of description.

2. Hospitality of the ISBDs to non-roman scripts

Agreement was reached on the following:

a) in oriental books in non-roman scripts, the use of the colophon as the title-page under certain conditions;

b) where a script is written from right to left, punctuation to be reversed, unless particular signs are printed in the same way as in left-to-right scripts;

c) when the description contains a mixture of right-to-left and left-to-right scripts, a change of script to signify a new line unless occurring within an element.

3. Use of the equals sign

The problem was one of ambiguity when equals signs do not fully identify elements. This was reviewed by a subgroup of UNIMARC, it being resolved by recommending that UNIMARC carry the equals sign in addition to subfield marks; thus, the ISBDs did not need to be changed.

4. Provision of examples

The new texts meet the requirement to provide more examples, some of which have admittedly had to be fabricated so that a stipulation can be adequately exemplified. The following parts of the various texts are amongst those which show the effects of providing more examples:

- (M) and (S): the Series area
- (S): common and dependent titles
- (S): the Note area
- (NBM): the Physical description area

5. Modifications to (NBM)

The new text for ISBD (NBM) contains more sound recording examples and in Area 5 there is a table of technical specifications indicating what characteristics should be noted for various kinds of recordings, including digital (compact) discs. Note, however, that stipulations for machine-readable data files have been excluded since these will shortly be covered by a new ISBD for computer files (CF).

In the course of the review, a number of other issues was raised. These included the following:

a) A simplified ISBD

The need for a minimum set or list of essential ISBD elements had arisen at the 1979 meeting of the Standing Committee of the IFLA Section on Cataloguing but it was agreed by the Review Committee that while national bibliographic agencies should apply the ISBDs as given, the stipulations already allow other libraries the option of selecting what elements were required, providing they were given in the correct order. It was also stressed that the size of a library was unrelated to the complexity of material it might need to handle.

b) ISBD(S)/ISDS relationship

Following an analysis by Dorothy Anderson of the points of difference between ISBD(S) and ISDS, an analysis which was encouraged by the need for a thorough revision of the ISDS guidelines, there is now a very high degree of commonality between the systems. The major effects on ISBD(S) have been to co-ordinate definitions and, where appropriate, stipulations, and also to clarify the situation on common and dependent titles, series and sub-series and, although conceptually different, supplements and insets. As mentioned earlier, the modification of the Series area in all the ISBDs has contributed to the closer relationship between ISDS and ISBD(S).

c) Component parts

The working group set up to consider an ISBD for component parts (CP) had been unable to agree to a means of handling more than one bibliographic level, for example, chapters in monographs or articles in journals, within a single ISBD description. As a result, guidelines rather than an ISBD proper are being prepared.

d) Multi-level description

The working groups of the four ISBDs under review have incorporated into an Appendix the ISBD technique for multi-level description. This technique covers: multi-volume works; physically separate items supplementary to or accompanying the main publication or item; the physically separate parts of a multi-media item or a multi-part item; the description of serials the titles of which are made up of common and dependent titles; and the description of a serial with a chronological sequence of series.

The ISBD review process is now complete and in a very short while the new texts will be on sale from the London Office of the IFLA International Programme for UBC, for application within national cataloguing codes and especially in UNIMARC. Consequential changes to ISBD(G) will also be necessary but the form in which these will be made available has yet to be decided, at the time of writing.

As mentioned under Modifications to (NBM) above, a new ISBD for computer files is now in the course of preparation. In the meantime, further review processes are in hand for the ISBDs for printed music and antiquarian material; these are not likely to be ready before 1987 or 1988.

The completion of the present review marks the end of an important stage in the development of the UBC concept, a stage in which the ISBDs have come to be accepted as an essential component in the international exchange and use of bibliographic information. It is also significant in that the changes have been on a relatively small scale, perhaps because UBC has been a powerful means of drawing librarians from many different countries closer together.

2069